

The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor; it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news; it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

WHEN THE MIDDLEMAN IS ELIMINATED.

The Oakland Times does not look upon the talk of eliminating the middleman as other than unadulterated rot and proceeds to explain that the middleman can be driven out, but some method must be devised by which our potatoes shall, unaided transport themselves from the field to the kitchen.

"Whenever a middleman is eliminated," says the writer, "somebody else has to do his work. In the case of a 'free market,' where producer and consumer are supposed to meet face to face—but frequently do not—the producer does more than half the middleman's work by bringing his produce to the place of sale, and the consumer does the rest by buying it and carrying it home. There is then the simple problem in practical economics as to whether the producer and consumer can employ themselves more profitably in other ways, so that upon the whole they will be better off to hire a middleman to do the intermediate work. The problem, if it so desires, can pay part of the expense from taxation. That happens when rent-free market places are provided by the public. Senator Borah has introduced into Congress a bill to provide a National Government institution to do 'scientific marketing.' There will be fifteen government directors and branch organizations in every county in the United States. The plan suggests political rather than scientific marketing, unless the science of marketing consists in doubling the number engaged in the intermediary services. If the army of extra employees and officials is to be paid by taxation the effect on the cost of other people's living might be negligible. If salaries and wages are to be a charge on the produce we shall be sorry for the consumer if the bill becomes a law."

PANAMA HAS A FUTURE.

The region of the Panama canal is said to be inviting to both farmer and miner. Recently the Times of London printed a special edition of large size on the canal and the re-

sources of Panama, in which it was stated that the interior of Panama is rich, the soil is fertile along the rivers, the hillsides adapted to grazing and fruit raising, and the forests rich in hard woods. Reference is made to the many rivers that traverse the country, and the bays that deeply indent the coasts. A glance at the map shows the magnificent situation of the isthmus as regards ocean travel, for no part of the country is more than fifty miles from the sea. It is proposed to build narrow-gauge railways from the various ports to the interior towns and fields, to create great reservoirs to generate electricity for power and for irrigation during the dry season, to build wharves and improve harbors. Good highways and trails will also be constructed. It will be possible thus to place the remotest hamlets of the provinces within two hours' communication with the tidewater and within two days of Panama City.

Of the mining possibilities, it is said that every stream in Panama shows colorings of gold, yet few of them are worth working by the ordinary panning method, the long rainy season interfering seriously with this class of operation. In every province of the republic there are sections where gold was mined with profit by the Spaniards, but they used slave labor, and the methods by which they worked the diggings were not profitable when slavery was abolished. Various prospecting companies have sent engineers into different sections of the country, and in almost every case the report was to the effect that the ore was good, in some instances excellent, but the cost of development, including inland transportation of machinery, was too great to warrant operations at the present time.

The opening up of an extensive mining territory in Panama would do more to develop that country than any one other thing, as American miners soon would be there in force and form the nucleus of great industrial forces that would lead to the opening up of the agricultural resources.

SCARE IS OVER AND BUSINESS IMPROVES

The Financial World of New York declares the scare is over and at last business is beginning to mend. That journal says:

"He must be distinctly oblivious of the signs of the times who is unable to discern what has amounted almost to an emphatic reversal of sentiment in business and financial circles since the new year opened; the sentiment is now broadly optimistic. Everywhere one goes in financialdom he is able to feel an almost indefinable quickening and that electrical thrill which accompany a real awakening. Bankers and their clients no longer speak to each other in whispers and wonder what fresh disaster is coming next, but they meet in the broad light of day and exchange

heartily greetings and comment in the most matter of fact way over the latest dispatches from Washington. The truth is, the scare is over. It may be that men who are henceforward caught violating the anti-trust laws will go to prison, and it may be that we shall see some fine displays of Congressional oratory when such legislation, and new laws putting the ban on interlocking directorates go through, and yet there is no alarm when the news dispatches tell all about it. The reason lies in the fact that a truce, or peace, or whatever it may be called, has been adopted both at Washington and among the public whereby the vigorous baiting of corporations is to cease and a 'come-let-us-reason-together' policy has been substituted."

WHY SALAZAR SOUGHT TO ESCAPE.

An exchange explains why General Salazar of Mexico, as one of the refugee soldiers who crossed the border from Ojinaga, made an attempt to get back into Mexico.

A year or two ago, while this precious patriot was fighting under the banner of Madero, presumably for the liberty of his country, an American artilleryman who had been in the army of Porfirio Diaz fell into his hands. Without giving the man a trial, and despite the protests of the American consul, Salazar executed the American and coolly snapped his fingers in the consul's face, expressing the utmost contempt for the protest of Uncle Sam's representative. In the last year, since Huerta seized the government, Salazar turned to the latter and has been one of the cruellest leaders of the Huerta faction in the northern part of Mexico. He looted ranches, burning whatever he could not use, destroyed properties of American residents, murdered unarmed Mexicans and committed all manner of outrages. He and Pascual Orozco, another of the generals who has not been captured since he escaped into the United States, were both under indictment here for murder. It is not surprising, therefore, that Salazar, upon being captured, attempted to jump the bond furnished for him. While en route to the border he was recaptured and now is in jail. This accounts for the reason why he was willing to take a chance on the Mexican side of the river, rather than face justice at the hands of the United States courts. It is probable, had he succeeded in crossing the river, he would have enlisted under Villa's banner, providing that worthy did not carry out his threat to shoot him on sight.

ARE OGDEN CREDITS ACCEPTED

The Standard has been asked the question over the telephone as to whether the credits of the Ogdien high school still are accepted by all colleges. The propounder of the question added that he understood, a few years ago all universities accepted pupils from the local school, but that since the elective system has been in effect, there has been discrimination.

We are not prepared to reply and we do not know that anyone in Ogdien can answer a question so broad as that which applies to all universities.

But this is a most important point, deserving of investigation, and for that reason is given publicity in the hope that a comprehensive reply will be made by our local school authorities, to whom the columns of this paper are freely opened in response.

WHERE IRRIGATION IS EMPLOYED

The Union Pacific, through Gerrit Fort and D. E. Burley of the passenger department, is sending out a large postal on one side of which is presented a potato scene from Payette, Idaho, with the inscription: "They raise large crops of potatoes and many other products on the Union Pacific system, out in the Oregon Short Line country, because the soil is rich and there is water for irrigation."

The picture is of sacked potatoes in a field from which 753 bushels per acre were harvested, valued at \$442.

These postals should prove a great boost for western lands under irrigation and a few thousand of them sent to Oklahoma, where, we are told, many farmers have wearied of the uncertainty of trying to raise crops without irrigation and are looking for new fields of effort, might result in drawing to this part of Utah many desirable families.

A LAWYER AND HIS CLIENTS.

Is it most difficult to libel a lawyer? Here is a decision just rendered by the Missouri supreme court, which seems to be an answer in the affirmative.

A St. Louis paper said of a candidate for office:

"The mere candidacy of such a person as Walsh for such an office should fill the city with alarm. He has no qualifications for the place. His sponsors and his associates are survivors of the most degraded regime that St. Louis ever knew. He can have no proper motive in aspiring to the place."

Walsh, it is related, was seeking candidacy to the office of circuit attorney, when the foregoing was published.

lished concerning him. He sued for \$25,000. The court decided that in as far as the words were not of themselves actionable without the statement of extrinsic allegations, which were not given, plaintiff has no cause of action. The court in part said:

"The plaintiff is a lawyer, as is evident from his candidacy, and his reputation, even by the laity, is not rated or his character measured by the standing of his sponsors and associates, which we take to mean his clients. The doctrine of noscitur a sociis, which, liberally Englished, is not with seriousness applied to a lawyer who, if engaged in the criminal practice, may have a questionable class of clients, and yet suffer no discredit therefrom in the estimation of the public. While a candidate for a public office is not to be subjected to a discussion in the public press of his reputation or character at the expense of truth for a lie is never privileged, it is the right and duty of a newspaper to discuss his fitness for the place he seeks in such a manner as to present the full facts to the electors either by contrast or comparison with other candidates, or by an analysis of his individual qualifications."

VALUABLE PAPERS RETURNED TO STATE

Fairfax Court House, Va., Jan. 24.—E. P. Eggleston of New London, Conn., has returned to the clerk of the county court here the will of Hannah Washington and other valuable documents which were stolen from the court house at the time the will of Martha Washington was stolen.

Mr. Eggleston stated that he did not know that the documents had been stolen until he had read accounts of the efforts to recover the Martha Washington will now in the possession of J. P. Morgan in New York.

Los Angeles, Jan. 24.—The police are convinced today that robbery was the motive for the murder of Bertram F. Parker, the young English photo engraver, shot dead on the streets in the wholesale district Thursday night. Accordingly Mrs. Martha Davis, Gustave Konis and Carl Price, arrested yesterday on suspicion of having a knowledge of the crime, were released from custody today. No clue to the identity of the highwayman has been obtained.

PASSENGER RATE WAR OPENS TODAY

Bremen, Germany, Jan. 24.—The trans-Atlantic passenger rate war between the German shipping companies was opened today with an announcement by the North German Lloyd that its steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse will be placed at the exclusive disposal of third class and steerage passengers. Third class rates will entitle passengers on this ship to the same accommodations, saloons and speed as are provided for first class passengers.

CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT

New York, Jan. 24.—The statement of the actual condition of Clearing House banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$38,065,750 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$5,045,900 from last week.

Actual Condition.	
Loans, \$1,086,150,000; increase, \$73,086,000.	
Specie, \$397,528,000; increase, \$27,423,000.	
Legal tenders, \$74,723,000; decrease, \$11,368,000.	
Net deposits, \$1,901,237,000; increase, \$85,636,000.	
Circulation, \$43,693,000; decrease \$838,000.	
Banks cash reserve in vault, \$409,075,000.	
Trust companies' cash reserve in vault, \$63,176,000.	
Aggregate cash reserve, \$472,251,000.	
Excess lawful reserve, \$38,065,750; decrease, \$5,045,900.	
Trust companies' reserve with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent cash reserve, \$69,243,000.	
Summary of state banks and trust companies in Great New York not included in the clearing house statement.	
Loans, \$541,483,400; decrease, \$4,900,300.	
Specie, \$59,395,300; decrease, \$794,300.	
Legal tenders, \$7,960,200; increase, \$84,400.	
Total deposits, \$613,273,800; increase, \$2,592,100.	

Money. New York, Jan. 24.—Call money, nominal; no loans. Time loans, easier; 60 days, 3 per cent; 90 days, 3 1/4@3 1/2 per cent; six months, 4 per cent.

Merchandise paper, 4 1/4@4 3/4 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady; 60 days, \$4.83.70; demand, \$4.86.25; commercial bills, \$4.83.75. Bar silver 57 5/8c. Mexican dollars, 45c. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular.

FITTING HIMSELF. "Marriage is a serious business. Are you preparing yourself to be a good housewife, my dear?" "Oh, yes, grandma. You ought to see the house gown I am having made."

ONE OR THE OTHER. Mahoole—Next time Ol pass wid a lady, Mulligan, ye've got to take off yer hat and show ye're a gentleman. Mulligan—An' suppose Ol refuse? Mahoole—Thin, bebad, ye've got to take off yer coat—Lingston Lance.

FURNITURE WEEK

MAHOGANY OFFICE FURNITURE

Our North Window is filled with a display of handsome Mahogany Office Furniture. Just the kind you want when you move into that new office.

Our stock consists of the celebrated Leopold Line which is considered the best mahogany furniture on the market. Nothing but the best material is used, desks with solid plank top, and sanitary models, chairs to match. We also carry the same line of furniture in the Wax Golden Oak.

Come and see this furniture before you buy.

BRASS BED SALE

This Bed for \$15.00



We are offering all brass beds in our stock at reduced prices. See a few of the styles in our window—and we have many others, too.

These beds are guaranteed not to tarnish.

No. 551 Brass Bed.....	\$17.50	No. 414 Brass Bed.....	\$27.50
No. A296 Brass Bed.....	\$21.50	No. 458 Brass Bed.....	\$40.00
No. 452 Brass Bed.....	\$24.00	No. A503 Brass Bed.....	\$34.00

Ogden Furniture & Carpet Co.

HYRUM PINGREE, Manager.

PIPE LINE PLAN BEING DISCUSSED

Building of Line to Gulf of Mexico to Supply Navy Under Consideration.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Plans for procedure in the government investigation as to the proposed building of a pipe line from the Oklahoma oil fields to the Gulf of Mexico to supply fuel for the navy will be discussed at a conference here late today between Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Lieutenant Commander Boyd of the navy department, who will act as a commission to study the question. Hearing will be held here of those interested in the matter and a number of Oklahomans, it was learned today, are preparing to express their views as to the government's acquisition for its own use of oil fields in Oklahoma and of building, maintaining and operating a 600-mile pipe line to the gulf. The commission, it was announced, would visit the oil fields and also the gulf coast. Every phase of the subject is to be considered, including the international as well as the national phases of the oil situation, the comparative value of coal and oil as fuel for battleships, the question of possible future supply and others. It was said that the problem would be studied from all angles before any decision could be reached as to whether government control would be recommended.

MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

For many years Australia has supplied the United States government with meat consumed in the Philip-

INTER-MOUNTAIN FAIR ASSOCIATION.

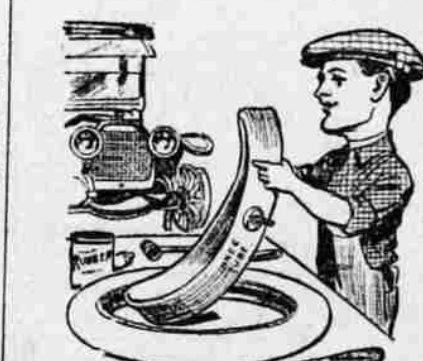
Intermountain Fair Association, place of business 360 Twenty-fourth street, Ogden, Utah. Notice is hereby given that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th day of January, 1914, an assessment of fifty cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 2nd day of March, 1914, to O. M. Runyon, Treasurer, 2264 Wall avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Any stock upon which this assessment remains unpaid on the said 2nd day of March, 1914, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 4th day of April, 1914, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

WM. GLASSMANN, Secretary.

limit upon cattle raising. Just as thousands of cattle and sheep have perished on the ranges in this country by reason of severe storms and the available supply diminished so the droughts in Australia, as in Argentina, check over-production and at times cause a shortage—Arthur Wallace Dunn in Review of Reviews.

Read the Classified Ads.
Read the Classified Ads.



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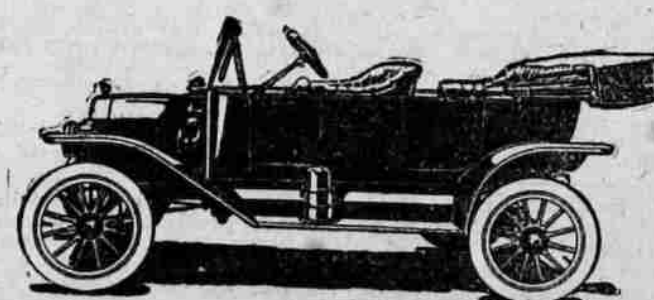
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